

**MARITIME**  
**MINING RECORD**  
*Dr. R. Bell*  
*Geol. survey dept.*  
**AND**  
**COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL**

*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*  
 New Series Vol. 10 No. 8      October 23rd, 1907      STELLARTON, N. S.

...DOMINION...  
**Iron & Steel Co'y,**

LIMITED.

**SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.**

**FOUNDRY  
 PIG IRON.**

Basic  
 Open  
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**STEEL**

**Brands :**

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**Blooms, Billets Slabs.**

**Rails** Weighing **56** lbs, per  
 lineal yd. and heavier

**WIRE RODS.**

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**WEBSTER & HORSFALL,**  
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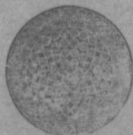
Works: **HAYMILLS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.**

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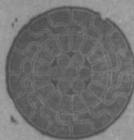
Patentees and Manufacturers of

## Locked Coil and Flattened Strand WIRE ROPES.

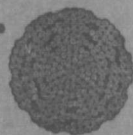
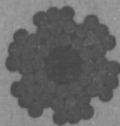
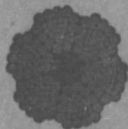
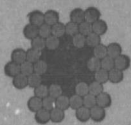
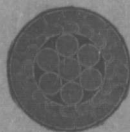
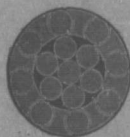
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**Mines, Tramways, Aerial Ropeways, Suspension  
Bridges, Cranes, Elevators, Transmission of  
Power, Steam Ploughing and General  
Engineering Purposes.**



Locked Coil Winding Cable.



Locked Coil Aerial Cable or Colliery Guide.



Lang's Lay Ordinary, Patent Flattened Strand Winding or Hauling Patent Flattened Strand, (non spinning)

**DRAWERS OF** all Sections of **HIGH CLASS STEEL-WIRE.**

for Ropes, Springs, Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks  
Binding Armatures and all other Purposes.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## DYNAMITE.

**Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.**

**FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES,  
DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.**

—MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR—

**Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries,  
Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse  
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OFFICE: —76 and 78—

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# ..J. W. CUMMING..

Designer and Manufacturer of



**COAL DRILLS** and all  
Kinds



**High Grade Miners Tools,**

**MINE CARS AND HITCHINGS,  
LIGHT AND HEAVY FORGINGS.**

**P. O. Box 50, — New Glasgow, N. S.**

# Miners Wanted

TO CHEW

# PAY ROLL

Plug Tobacco

## WANTED.

At the several collieries of the Dominion coal co. Limited, skilled coal miners and mine laborers.

Apply on the works Or by letter

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd

*Genuine Garlock Packings*

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

**Pipe and Boiler Coverings,  
ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.**

also

"Tauril" High Pressure Jointing  
the Best Sheet Packing yet  
Produced.

**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire  
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**'XTERRA'**

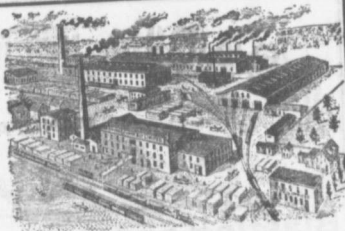
COLLIERY LAMP OIL.

For Messrs. Messels Deflector or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME  
**E. WOLASTON,**

LOW PRICE  
Dutton St MANGHESTER

Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.,  
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
RAILWAY STREET and MINING **CARS,**

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FORGINGS & Fittings for Stores, Schools, & CASTINGS A SPECIALTY

Large Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Lumber on Sale.

**Rhodes, BUILDING MATERIALS  
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## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 13 1907 trains run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.50
75 Mixed for Hopewell	7.40
15 Express for Halifax, and St. John	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.45
62 Mixed for Pictou	8.30
55 Mixed for Mulgrave	11.10
19 Express for Sydney	11.15
58 Mixed for Pictou	12.55
56 Mixed for Truro	15.50
85 Express for the Sydneys	15.50
39 Express for Halifax and Montreal	15.35
140 Mixed for Pictou	15.45
141 Mixed for Pictou Landing	18.10
22 Mixed for Hopewell	19.50
68 Mixed for New Glasgow	19.50
80 Express for Halifax and St. John	21.50
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.50
66 Express for Pictou	21.50

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
75 Mixed from Trenton	6.55
61 Express from Pictou	7.30
15 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.52
62 Mixed from Truro	8.00
25 Mixed from Trenton	10.52
55 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.52
56 Mixed from Pictou	12.55
58 Mixed from Mulgrave	13.00
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.15
140 Mixed from Pictou	15.40
141 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.50
65 Express from Sydney	18.10
20 Express from Sydney	18.10
62 Mixed from Hopewell	18.45
77 Mixed from Pictou	19.30
55 Mixed from Pictou	19.40
85 Express from the Sydneys	21.40
86 Express from New Glasgow	21.45
66 Express from Pictou	21.45
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.45

Attention is run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty four O'clock is mid-night. Montreal, St. E. OCT 13th, 1907

Patrol Cars between Halifax and Sydney. Dining Car on No. 35 train between Halifax and Mulgrave, on No. 15 train between Mulgrave and South River, on No. 15 train between South River and Mulgrave. On 85 train between Mulgrave and Halifax.

**WIRE  
ROPE**

**HIGH GRADE WIRE ROPES FOR  
Hoisting, Haulage, and Colliery Purposes.**

Manufactured by **Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.**

AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.

**MONTREAL STEEL WORKS Limited.**

STEEL CASTINGS  
FORGINGS,  
SPRINGS,  
FROGS,  
CROSSINGS,

We make a Speciality of cast Steel **WHEELS**

and other  
Steel Castings for

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**INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL Plants.**

(Under the patents of Saxby & Farmer, Limited, of London Eng)  
CANAL BANK, POINT ST. CHARLES MONTREAL—

ESTABLISHED 1863.

**Phillips Mine & Mill Supply Co.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works, South 23d, 24th, Jane and Mary Streets.

Office, 2227 Jane Street.

Screens, Screen Bars, Screening Plants Complete,  
Car Dumps, Cars, Car Wheels, Larry Wagons, Hitchings, Etc.

LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

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**Coal and Coke Works Equipment.**

**Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for**

'White's' London Portland Cement.

'Gartcraig' Scotch Fire Brick,

Allan-Whyte and Company's Wire Ropes.

'Firths' and 'Black Diamond' cast Steel.

'Bennett's' Safety Fuse and Detonators.

**STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS.**

**WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED,**

HALIFAX, N.S. General Hardware, Metals, Plumbing and Mining Supplies. HALIFAX, N.S.

# NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

# STEEL

MERCHANT BARS,

SHEETS AND PLATES—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths up to 50 inches!

HEAVY FORGINGS,

HAMMERED SHAFTS

... NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TOO LARGE FOR US. . .

Steam and Electric Car Axles

Fish Plates and other Railway Materials

Tee Rails - 12, 18, and 28 lbs per yard

## Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.

Also MINERS and SHIPPERS of

## The Famous Old Mines "SYDNEY"

COLLIERIES :  
SYDNEY MINES

# COAL

SHIPPING PORT  
NORTH SYDNEY.

An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal.

Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash,  
Unrivalled Facilities for Bunkering at North Sydney.

*The Best House Coal.*

*The Best Steam Coal*

QUICK DISPATCH LOADING—BEST RESULTS STEAMING.  
Two points that always appeal to Shipowners.

—SAILING VESSELS LOADED PROMPTLY.—

For Prices and other Particulars. apply to.

## Head Office, New Glasgow, N.S.

## Miners Wanted.

Steady Employment, Good Wages,  
and Free Land for Homes for Coal Miners,  
at MINTO, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Provincial Government will give 10 Acres of Land FREE to Coal Miners who will settle at Minto, N. B. The conditions being the erection of a house and the occupation of the land for three years, and working in any of the Mines. For further information apply

to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager,**  
New Brunswick Coal and Railway, (operated for the province of New Brunswick by a Government Commission,) Norton, N. B.

## Coal Miners Wanted

—at—  
**Minto Mines. Minto N. B.**

APPLY TO

G. H. KING, CHIPMAN, N. B.

## Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,  
Fittings,  
Packing,  
Boiler Tubes,  
Steel Plates,  
Angles,  
Tees, etc.  
SOLID DIE  
RIVETS.



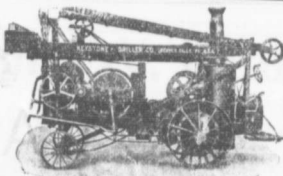
Steam Goods  
—of every—  
Description.

**Iron Pipe for  
Mining Purposes.**

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,  
—LIMITED,—  
MONTREAL, QUE.**

—Established 1862—



## The KEYSTONE

**Percussion Core Drill Attachment  
is an economical appliance for  
TESTING COAL LANDS.**

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

Price of Complete Attachment  
**\$200.00**

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.  
We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers  
for all depths and purposes.

**Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.**



### ONE MAN'S VIEW.

A well-known mining man recently finished an inspection of the ANTHRACITE coal fields of Pennsylvania. When asked what impressed him most, he said:

"The acidity of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw there two out of three were Jeanesville Pumps."

An indication at least that we know how to handle the acid water problem.

When you send us the lift and quantity of water and the available power, we will send you complete information about what we can do for you.

Our bulletin No. 8, fresh from the printer, is full of up-to-date information. Write for it now before you forget.

**Jeanesville  
Iron Works Co.,  
Hazleton, Pa.**



# NOVA SCOTIA.

## Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, - Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

Titles direct from the Crown  
At Moderate Royalties.

### GOLD AND SILVER.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years, subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold, valued at \$19.00 per oz.

### Minerals other than Gold and Silver.

#### -LICENSES TO SEARCH-

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion. The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

**HON. W. T. PIPES,**

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, HALIFAX, N S



# MINUDIE COAL COMPANY, L't'd.

Operating the **MINUDIE MINES** in the Celebrated **CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD**

Producers of High Class **SCREENED COAL, ROUND, RUN-MINE, SLACK.**

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or  
Stationary Engines, for Domestic or General use

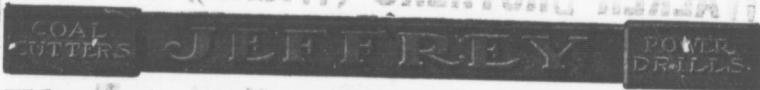
**\* CLEAN AND CLINKERLESS. \***

Direct connection with the I. C. R.

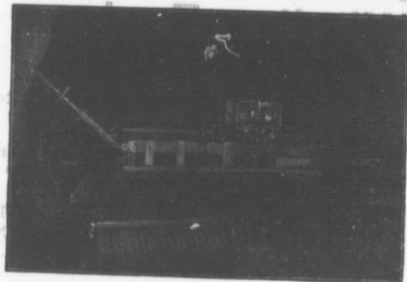
Colliery

**RIVER HEBERT, N. S.**

Mine Manager—**HY. MCCARTHER.** Business Manager **R. S. HIBBARD,** River Hebert, N. S.  
Geo. H. Bisset Sec'y Treas Head Office, Ground Floor, Temple Building, Montreal



## Electric Coal Mining Machines.



Operating in the Mines of Carleton Coal and Coke Co.

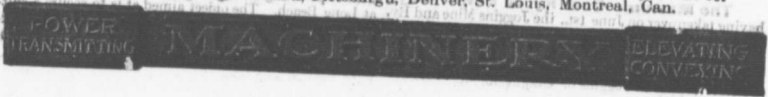
**Bulletins Free.**

Coal Mining Machines, No. 11

Electric Locomotives, No. 10.

**Complete Mine Equipment.**

**The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.**  
New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Denver, St. Louis, Montreal, Can.





## Electric Locomotives for Mines, Electrically Driven Hoists.

Motor operated Air Compressors,  
Complete Electric Installations.

—Write us your requirements—

**Canada General Electric Company, Limited.,**  
**Head Office, Toronto, Ont.**

District Offices:—Montreal Halifax Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Rossland.

# WALKER BROTHERS (WIGAN,) LIMITED

Wigan, England.

## Air Compressors, Ventilating Fans, Winding Engines.

Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

Walker Brothers (Wigan) Limited, Manufacture.

The following companies have installed **WALKER BROTHERS** Air Compressors, in capacity Ranging up to 6300 cubic feet of free air per minute, all of which are provided with **WALKER PATENT AIR VALVES.**

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

DOMINION IRON & STEEL CO., Ltd.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., Ltd

BELMONT GOLD MINE Ltd.

CAPE BRETON COAL IRON & RY. CO. Ltd

SOLE CANADIAN  
REPRESENTATIVES

**PEACOCK BROTHERS** CANADA LIFE B'G  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

### Important Notice.

**The Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Coy.,** having taken over on June 1st, the Joggins Mine and Ry. and are starting at once on opening a new slope and doing **REPAIRS.** They want **ONE HUNDRED MINERS AND LABORERS AND TWENTY CARPENTERS.** Apply at Joggins or Chignecto.

The North Atlantic Collieries Co. are in consultation with experts regarding the putting down of a bore hole at Long Beach. The object aimed at is to secure a suitable location for a shaft. As numerous seams are exposed at Long Beach the necessity of a bore hole is not obvious to the uninitiated.

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 9. Stellarton, N. S., Oct. 23rd, 1907. New Series

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

OCTOBER 23

### THE SPLIT AIR QUESTION.

The following is Mr. Baird's answer to Practical. The Record trusts there will be no more hair splitting in future arguments, and that only arguments will be assailed.

Mr. Practical fails to work out a question showing that the writer is astray in his answer of 48400 cub. ft. of air passing in the 3 splits with a power of 131625 units of work, and he wishes me to give some practical experience to show that I know what a water gauge is. Well the last time I tried the water-gauge between our main airways I found the reading to be  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch, and after the air had been divided into two splits the reading was so low in the splits that I concluded the pressures were equal. No doubt Practical will be quite satisfied with this explanation, but what has this to do with the question given at the examination as there is no pressure asked for in said question. "It is power remaining the same". Practical says "Students are supposed to stick to the questions given and assume nothing." Now how does it happen that Practical takes it upon himself to assume that it is the same pressure that is wanted in the three splits and not the same power as the question reads. Is it because he does not know the difference between power and pressure or is it that he cannot work out a question when power remains the same. To explain this question I will take Practical's own figures. He says "19540 cub. ft. of air will pass in the 1st. split with a pressure of 1.863 which gives 36403 units of work. 2nd. split 27000 cub. ft. and P 1.868 = 50436 units of work. 3rd. split 23330 cub. ft. P. 1.867 = 43557 units of work." Now, sir, look at the great difference of power used in the splits, nearly 20 and 40 per cent. The formula used by the writer and worked out, supposing the quantity of air to be 69750 cub. ft. to be divided into 3 splits, is 1st. split 20737 cub. ft. P. 2.096 = 43464 units of work, and. split 25998 cub. ft. P. 1.6915 = 43468 units of work; 3rd. split 23316 cub. ft., P. 1.8629 = 43455 units of work. This explanation

certainly proves there is a difference of pressure in the splits with the power of units of work the same. I may say right here that all correct formulas work out in practice when a person knows how to handle them. But he must not make a mistake and say he increases the area of the air-ways in the mine when air is split, that would be too expensive. It is the current of air that is split and the airways are neither altered in shape or size.

Practical also says "It is quite unnecessary to prove anything with simple figures when all that is needed is for a man to carry a water-gauge in his hip pocket and the reading of that instrument placed in a hole settles it." This is timely warning to the Gov't of Nova Scotia who are about to establish Technical Schools as there at no need of them, better consult Practical first and at once as he 'knows it all.'

### "THE PORTION OF LABOR."

(Cardinal Gibbons, in Putnam's Monthly.)

Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is to-day a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation from the construction of a leviathan steamship to the manufacture of a needle is controlled by a corporation. When corporations thus combine, it is quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny the workmen the right to band together, because of the abuses incident to such combinations as to withhold the same right from capitalists, because they sometimes unwarrantably seek to crush or absorb weaker rivals.

"God forbid that the prerogatives which I am maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between the employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as hurtful to the social body as a war between the head and hand would be to the physical body.

"Whoever strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unions, by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view I venture to touch this most delicate subject, and if these lines contribute to some small measure to strengthen the bond of union between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toil, I shall be amply rewarded.

"But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed, it is manifest that they have also sacred obligations to be fulfilled and dan-



WASTING OUR RESOURCES.

After an extensive investigation of the country's natural resources, conducted in the West, at the instance of the government, Prof. J. A. Holmes, chief of the Technologic Bureau, of the Geological Survey has made an official statement warning the American people that the present prodigious waste of these resources must stop at once if the country is to continue to prosper.

Prof. Holmes declares that in the mining operations nearly half the total coal supply is being left underground; that water as a source of power is being wasted to the extent of millions of horse power, and that forest fires have burned more lumber than has been used in the building of homes or in the industries. Prof. Holmes says that the waste of coal is appalling.

At the present rate of increase in consumption, he says, the better part of the fuel supply of the country will be gone by the end of the present century, unless the proper steps are taken.

Will some of the papers, say the Morning Chronicle or the Sydney Post, who scout the idea that prohibition prohibits, kindly explain the following news item from the Sydney Record:—

"Drunkness is on the increase at Sydney Mines since the expiration of the Scott Act and Inspector Lovell ceased operations, the average line-up in the police court during the past week being about a half dozen prisoners each morning charged with this offence."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers announces in the current issue of the 'United Mine Workers Journal' that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the office. Mr. Mitchell is expected to finish his present term, which will expire April 1st. next. Mr. Mitchell has been sickly for two or three years.

Mechanical appliances are now used in Britain for cleaning colliery tubs, which soon become caked with fine coal and dirt and have hitherto been cleaned by hand. The most expeditious device is a circular scraping tool worked by an electric motor, which cleans a tub in a minute. It is estimated that the total capital employed in British coal mines is fully \$500,000,000, and that the present wages annually paid amount to \$300,000,000.

The commission on Relief Societies and Old Age Pensions met in Springhill, Joggins and Chignecto last week and had also before them delegation from Minudie and Strathcona. At Joggins Minudie and Strathcona mines the men have Relief Societies supported without aid from either the employers or the government. They invoked the aid of the commission to put them on a similar footing with the other collieries. A committee of the Joggins men waited upon Mr. Mitchell of the Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co.'s last week in reference to this matter. Mr. Mitchell agreed that as soon as the new slope was a producer to the extent of 200 tons a day, or perhaps before that time, the company would contribute.

Coal Shipments September 1907.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for September 1907.—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	41 116	
Dominion No. 2	55 445	
Dominion No. 3	26 781	
Dominion No. 4	39 707	
Dominion No. 5	58 355	294 428
Dominion No. 6	18 536	
Dominion No. 8	19 697	
Dominion No. 9	28 780	
Dominion No.10	8 498	
	296 915	294 428
Shipments Sept. 1906		333 799
Decrease Sept 1907		39 371
Shipments 9 months '07		2 404 649
" " '06		2 426 464
Decrease " '07		21 815

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments Sept. 1907	21 003
" " 1906	19 341
Increase " 1907	1 662
Shipments 9 mos 1907	292 574
" " 1906	209 946
Decrease " 1906	7 372

INVEENESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments August 1907	22 422
" " 1906	22 763
Decrease " 1907	343
Shipments 9 mos. 1907	176 572
" " 9 " 1906	140 070
Increase 9 " 1907	36 502

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments Sept. 1907	60 355
" " 1906	68 664
Decrease " 1907	8 309
Shipments 9 mos 1907	465 240
" " 1906	480 141
Decrease " 1907	14 901

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments Sept. 1907	28 198
" " 1906	22 913
Increase " 1907	5 285
Shipments 9 mos 1907	230 243
" " 1906	192 168
Increase " 1907	38 075

## - Rubs by Rambler.

The following paragraph was intended for last issue, but was crowded out. The moral may still be applicable:—The Sydney Town Council professes to be nigh heartbroken over the increased cost of living to the workingmen. The poor workingmen these days are the white headed boys, whether it be with town councillors, local politicians or federal statesmen. All other classes have only to stand aside and look on. That is there place in the procession—I am not saying this is ill or well. I am merely stating what any one with his eyes open must recognize as a fact. I can only hope that all the potting he is receiving at the hands of the politicians, great and small, will not have the effect of making the workingman a spoiled boy. It is perhaps excusable that the Sydney Town Councillors should desire to be in the swim, but it is scarcely excusable their desire to enter with a borrowed bathing suit. They are grieved about the workingmen—perhaps—and are surprised that others should impose upon them. That they as a body should help is not in their programme. Let me give one of the "whereases" of a resolution the Council passed lately. "Whereas the cost of living in Sydney has been greatly increased by material advances in the cost of the necessities of life." Are not butter, eggs, potatoes, etc, etc, among the necessities of life. Some innocent ones think they are and important ones too. Not so, evidently, the Sydney Town Council, for while bemoaning the high price of the necessities, they take precious good care to mulct the enterprising P. E. Islander, who brings his shallop or his schooner laden with the necessities required by workingmen, in a license fee of fifty dollars before permitting him to exchange his produce for cash. Who actually pays this fifty dollars. The average P. E. Islander is not a fool, and if he in the first place is compelled to pay this tax, he will take good care to advance prices so that the tax will be more than covered. In short if he pays fifty dollars for the privilege of selling, he will charge that and more to the buyers. He knows how to transfer this "burden of taxation" from his own to the shoulders of others and never fails to do so, and the others, it should not be forgotten, are the very workmen whose hard lot shadows the life of the Sydney councillor. The Sydney Council might resolve in favor of free trade till the prices of produce ease off a bit.

When the Grand Council of the P. W. A. made it obligatory on lodges that the vote on any motion the object of which was to 'strike' or suspend work, should be by ballot, it took a step in the right direction. In this same point it might well take a further step and require that no strike could be sanctioned, the motion for which was not supported by a majority of the members—the voting to be by ballot. To this several objections may be urged. For instance it may be said that the will of a majority of members present at lodge should carry, and that if many members are ab-

sent when so important a ballot is taken it is their own fault. And further, it may be urged, to obtain a ballot of all the members, or nearly all, might prove cumbersome. To the first objection it can be replied that many members do not attend lodge when important questions are up, either from a desire to shirk responsibility or from hesitation to take the perhaps unpopular side. Many are content to let things drift. All such should be forced to shoulder their share of the responsibility and be compelled under penalty to vote. To the last named objection it may be replied that voting by ballot on a "strike" motion would be no more cumbersome than a vote for checkweighman, and if opportunity is given to all checkweighman, and if opportunity is given to all vote on so comparatively an unimportant question, the like facility should be afforded when a strike is talked of. If this had been done previous to the declaration of the strike at Springhill one of two things would have happened, either there would have been no strike, or the opportunity would not have been given to flout in the face of Pioneer that some 120 men decided the course of action of ten times that number. A strike is so serious an affair that any movement in that direction should be hedged about by preventives to hasty action.

Some years ago it was customary on the occasion of a fatal accident at a colliery for the men to stop work for a day or perhaps two out of sympathy, as it was said. I had been under the impression that this questionable way of expressing sympathy had fallen into disuse and a better way had been substituted. I had been told at a mine that I was visiting, that the men only stopped work for a half a day or if a whole day then half of the wages went to the widow. Old customs die hard, and this old way of expressing sympathy is still in vogue. At times, though the workers do not like it, I have spoken my mind, and at this time on this subject I mean to speak plainly regardless of consequences. I have no sympathy with the stoppage of work way of showing sympathy. It has its root, I believe, in superstition. When a fatal accident occurs in a section of a mine it can be well understood how men working in that section may be disinclined for further work that day. The shock is great and they are nervous. But why should the workers in remote sections cease work? What good can thereby be effected? At times it is possible that stoppage of work may cause suffering instead of affording sympathy. The Drummund colliery was idle on the 12th, and the 14th, inst., 'out of sympathy'—a fatal accident having occurred in the mine on the 11th. What possible good was effected by this stoppage; what tangible proof of sympathy was bestowed. We have been told, in the press, that the nature of his employment and insufficiency of wages, debars the miner from the opportunity of saving money for 'contingencies'. If that be so then the dependents, of any one who meets with a fatal accident, have not been left well provided for. Let me accept that as, in the main, correct. Would it not then be far more commendable that, instead of lying idle for two days after an accident, the men should continue at work, and devote one days pay toward a money testimonial to the widow. I do not mean that this would have been the better

plan in this particular case, for at the time of writing I know nothing of the circumstances, I mean that it would be better in all cases. There should be no hesitation in saying it would be highly preferable that instead of a thousand men going idle for two days 'out of sympathy' they should continue at work and give out of the wages a thousand dollars—or more—to help the widow and children. There would be no mistake about the value of the sympathy in this case. It would be tangible whereas in the other case—when expressed only by cessation of work—there may be questions as to the good to be accomplished. And I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that if the men dropped the custom of ceasing from work, the day or days after an accident, and instead gave a half day, or a days wages to the dependents of the deceased, the managers would add a very substantial sum. Idle day sympathy may be well enough, in a way, but it does not fill an empty larder, whereas sympathy in the form of 'half the wage of the day (or two) worked' amounting to probably a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars might put the family, of the one sorrowed for, in such a position that they would never be in want.

To some in Canada the matter of Old Age Pensions seems an easy and an inexpensive affair. They tell us that it is an entirely different matter from what it would be in Britain, for the reason that there they have an army of old aged poor, while here the over sixty years old poor men are few and far between. It may be quite true that in Canada we may have very few poor men, or men in need of relief, over sixty, but that is not the whole question. Have we as many old men in proportion to our population here as there. The probability is that we have many more, and if we have then the cost to Canada of a pension scheme will be relatively as onerous on the exchequer as in Britain. If in any scheme propounded for Canada, or for any province, only the aged 'poor' are to be considered, then the question may be asked: What necessity for a pension scheme at all? The cry for such a pension scheme is largely based on the hazy belief that a pension and poor relief are not one and the same thing. If only the old aged poor are to participate in the scheme, what more, after all, are the beneficiaries from it than paupers? The main and perhaps only difference is that in old age, when unable to work, men would receive aid from the State and not from the parish. At the present time, in Nova Scotia, and likely it is the same all over Canada, the poor, in the towns, and in the country districts, are provided for. There are Asylums provided for all such, or a system of out door relief. Under an old age pension scheme, as proposed by some, asylums for the aged would not, or might not, be necessary; there would however, still remain the system of out door relief under a different name. If an old age pension scheme is not to assume the form of a charity then those who may become beneficiaries must be contributors to it, so that they may demand a stated sum as a right. The Montreal Star holds that "Canada having so few poor to take care of can go in for a 'whole souled Old Age Pension scheme' which will ensure every citizen against real want in his old age". So far as I can make out, from

its article on the subject, the Star's whole souled scheme consists of a scheme that will provide a certain sum for all old mendicants over sixty years of age. There would be so few of these, says the Star, that the burden would be light. That is likely correct; there would be few. The deserving, likely, would fall short, pride preventing them from applying, while the undeserving and imposters would be the likely beneficiaries. The workingmen of Canada are not at one with those of Britain in reference to a scheme. Our workingmen prefer a scheme to which they will be contributors, and one which would be universal in its application, that is, a scheme to which all, peer and peasant, would contribute and in which, in old age, all alike would participate. If the peer and the millionaire did not apply then what was due them could be deducted from their taxes. The workingmen do not desire an extension of the parochial or poor relief system. They do not wish charity, nor to call for alms from the state in preference to being cared for by local authorities. The member of a relief or friendly society when sick does not look upon the 'benefits' given him as a charity. By the laws of the society he is entitled to a specified allowance because he was a creator of the fund from which he draws. Few societies have members who are non beneficiaries; they do not care for such. All desire to be on a footing of equality. And so with any scheme of Old Age pension. If the beneficiary has not contributed to the scheme then what he receives from the fund is a gift or in plain words, charity. Self respecting workingmen do not as a rule, desire to get something for nothing. A whole souled pension scheme must be one that will not leave the impression on the mind of the beneficiary, or the unfit man over sixty or sixty-five, that what is given him is a charity, and this can only be avoided by every man becoming a contributor, or by the state providing a fund from which every man must draw. The New Zealanders have a purely state pension scheme. As noticed in these columns on a former occasion the scheme is a partial failure and its efficiency is lessening every year. Why? Because state pension though it be the impression that it is a sort of charity cannot be effaced, and many people not actually in want but needing aid all the same decline to apply. The knowledge that their neighbors have scorned to apply for the stipulated allowance has deterred those actually in want from applying. This from pride. Some people it is known are so sensitively proud that they would rather starve than be accounted paupers. A whole souled scheme in Canada means one to which all individually or collectively through themselves or through the state will contribute, and one from which in old age or in cases of permanent disablement all must draw. The affluent old man need not take his allowance in cash, but it must go to his credit in some way, if even by a deduction from his rates. General Booth who should be able to speak with more authority than any man living on the subject, is opposed to pension schemes, believing such would increase laziness. The Gen'l. could not have objections to an annuity scheme which the workingmen helped to secure as a provision against infirmity or old age.

The Press Association held its half yearly meet-

ing in Yarmouth lately. From the published reports it would appear that the two most important events were a resolution in reference to newspaper postage and a paper by J. W. Regan on politics in the press. Just a word or two in reference to the leading sentiment in that paper. Mr. Regan is of opinion that the press of Canada treats political subjects in a fair, candid, and commendable manner. The paper tried to combat the complaint that there is far too much 'politics' in the papers. Mr. Regan held we could not have too much of a good thing. As reported Mr. Regan said in effect 'The papers do not devote too much space to politics but too little to news of general interest.' This is tacitly an admission that the papers devote too much space to politics, though openly Mr. Regan denies it. With the amount of space devoted to politics there is no room for more general news, and the only way that could be attained would be by enlargement of the papers. As the price of paper is going up the tendency is to reduce the size of the paper or increase the price. I differ wholly with Mr. Regan as to the quantity and the quality of the political articles in a large majority of the Canadian press. There is far too much, and of very inferior stuff. In knocking around I have heard many declare as they tossed away a paper 'nothing in it but nasty politics'. Mr. Regan should be more familiar with the character of the Nova Scotia papers than of those of Ontario. Well I will select five dailies and will lay them before him and pointing to their political articles ask if they are not unfair, unreasonable and abhorrently personal. If Mr. Regan does not condemn them then he has stronger nerves than most and could stand anything. In a sense we have no real politics in the press of Nova Scotia—with a few exceptions—we have instead bitter, unrelenting, unreasonable partzanship. Though it is nasty, very, in a majority of cases I do not say it is all malicious. The reason we have so much of this vile stuff is easy of explanation. Most writers in the press find it easy to write when furnished with texts. Party politics is prolific in these and to give a different interpretation from that given by one of the opposition papers is too easy a job to forego.

Things are running so smoothly at the Steel plant and at the Collieries that one can scarcely realize that matters are far from well as between the two companies. Since the meeting of the Steel company scarcely a word has been heard in reference to the dispute, and yet it is menacing as ever. The magnates of the Steel company at the meeting stated with a certain amount of emphasis that they were ready for peace, but it must be peace with honor. That is a very vague phrase and capable of a multiplicity of interpretations. Would it be a difficult matter for Mr. Jones, or Mr. Plummer or Mr. Forget to tell a yearning public what actually is meant. Does it mean that if the Coal company will give coal at the old price that the Steel company will part pay costs of the law suit? Does it mean that the Steel company will pay all costs if shipments of \$1,28 coal be resumed? Or does it mean that the Steel company is willing to give the Coal company a reasonable profit on Phelan seam coal from all pits but Nos. 4 and 6? If there was any desire on the

part of the Coal company to break the contract it was prompted no doubt by the knowledge that it was entailing very heavy loss upon them. If the Steel company is aware that the Coal company was losing in supplying coal, and seeing Judge Longley says they are entitled technically to get it, would it not be well for the chief men in the Steel company to send word to James Ross that they are willing to give a fair profit, the amount of which to be determined by competent arbitrators. I wonder if the Steel directors realize the terrible responsibility that rests upon them at this present juncture. Has it once dawned upon them that if they succeed by law in bringing the Coal company to its knees they may at the same time drag down their whole steel fabric to the dust. Some innocent people imagine that the end of one or both of the big companies may come when comes the end of the law suit. Ah, but the end of one—the end for many years so far as profits go—or other may come ere even the suit has reached the House of Lords. "Agree with your adversary quickly". That would be an apt saying to present to the notice of the Directors of the Steel company. I cannot here give the why and the wherefore that an agreement should be come to. I may be over fearful, too timid altogether, but sometimes as I dream I picture the leading coal director as a 'dour' Scotsman, said to be as stubborn as the others are stiff, and I speculate on what might happen if in three months, or four or even six to a certain request he returned a short 'No'—A 'No' that but for this trouble might be a 'Yes'. Not every one may see the drift of these remarks; possibly some for whom they are intended may

A while ago a Cape Breton miners' would be Moses drew a harrowing tale of the pallid appearances of the miners as they landed on the bank head after a days work. Wasting was wrinkling their faces and by the time they had reached forty they had one foot in the grave. The foot out must have served them in good stead for in looking over some figures it is found that a third of the employers at the Albion Mines—leaving out the boys—are men over forty. At the Acadia colliery the proportion of the total employees over forty years of age is 34 per cent. Around the mines in Pictou County there are some men over seventy at work. The Albion alone has three men in the employ whose ages are 72, 73, 75. These men are, one might think, too old for work. There are, however, some old men who would soon die if stopped from working. In looking over some data that I have secured I find that the proportion of employees in a big industrial concern—omitting the boys from the calculation in each case—over fifty years of age is 20.78 per cent., whereas the proportion at a colliery in Pictou Co. is a trifle over 17½ per cent., a very slight difference indeed in favor of those who work in shops, etc. on the surface. And I find that the per centage of men over fifty working at another colliery bears out my contention that mining is not an unhealthy occupation.

Says the Glace Bay correspondent of the Canadian Mining Journal:—If, however, old age pensions ever become an accomplished fact in Nova



Scotia, there should be no large Governmental grant, and no suspicion of charity about it. Compulsory payment by a prospective beneficiary from a certain age, say 20 to say 50 years of age, or in other words the purchase of a guaranteed annuity by compulsory instalments is the only equitable and workable basis on which old age pensions can be obtained. We do not imagine that the average Canadian is much exercised on the subject of old age pensions. Life is too short.

According to a writer in the Sydney Post the standing of the people of Sydney Mines has undergone a wonderful improvement of late years, or to be definite since the coming among them of the 'Sons of the British Isles' a body of "loyal and true men from across the seas who have done much to improve citizenship by example and precept. We are proud of the Sons of the British Isles." Well done. This is a big letter of credit but yet a little more information might not be out of order. Why is the society called the "Sons of the B. I." seeing the doctrines it teaches are of 'foreign origin'. Is not its real object the dissemination of—not Christian but—Chicago socialism. Socialism of the Debs' type. In its reading room can be found such publications as "Welshes" which applauds Heywood, and honors the man who called the Hague conference a "thieves supper"; The 'Worker' which teaches unsound political economy. "Progress", a socialist paper; "What to read on socialism"; "The appeal to Reason"; "The International Socialist"; "The Union Bulletin." all un-British publications. To be fair one may also find the "Labor Leader" and the "Northern Democrat", English publications,—and the Post and other such like.

A "gentleman of learning" speaking with the Sydney Post in reference to the Springhill strike gives proof that his education is far from complete. Referring to the short supply of coal in Springhill the "gentleman of learning" remarks: "Great difficulty is experienced in getting coal from other sources and it looks like a hold up on the part of other companies who are suspected of being in league with the Cumberland Co'y." The suspicions are unwarranted. The Pictou and Cape Breton Coal Co's are not in a position to supply the demands of their own old customers let alone the customers of another company. The Acadia Coal Co. had to charter a time boat to another company because it had no coal to fill the contract. The Montreal market at this time is 200,000 tons short supplied. The writer heard a request for coal for Truro refused the other day by a Pictou Co'y., no matter what price was offered. Positively there is no "hold up."

One of the objects for which the Miners Relief Societies was instituted was that subscriptions through the company's office for workmen in want should be done away with. Before these societies were instituted, many will remember, contributions had come to be nothing short of vexatious. The 'voluntary' system of supplying need was costly for it occurred frequently that the collections at some of the collieries averaged two a month. And the system too was liable to be abused. The money collected, by personal ap-

peal of a friend of the one to be benefitted thereby, frequently amounted to a hundred dollars. The recipients in some cases were thriftless and in other cases misapplied the donation. And it frequently happened too that a really deserving case was overlooked simply because there was no one to take a practical interest in the case. The Relief societies it was thought would make such 'pit' collections unnecessary, and that, from them, a better system of payments by weekly instalments, instead of a big slump sum at an odd time, would be wholly the rule. It seems however that though the companies refuse to take up collections to be deducted from the pay sheets, the workmen respond to such collections when appealed to at the office window on pay days. In one colliery three 'voluntary' collections have already been taken up this year. The amount collected in all being about \$280,000. The question arises:—Would it not be better in any necessitous cases, when the trustees of the Relief societies are not permitted to make special grants, that they should call for a special assessment for such purpose, and that the amount collected should be disbursed to those in need in such amounts as the trustees, after inquiry, saw fit? Should any voluntary collection be taken up at a colliery before the case is submitted to the trustees? Should not a separate fund be created for the purpose of giving aid in cases of prolonged sickness, when the sick member is excluded by the rules from participating in benefits? If an object in the establishment of the fund was to substitute a form of relief which could not be accounted charity, that object has not been attained so long as 'voluntary' contributions continue.

The Springhill bosses and officials are becoming expert firemen and coal handlers. They can keep up steam with any old trash, and when a few loads of good coal is given them there is no keeping down of the safety valves. Some of the 'official' carters manage to haul forty-four loads a shift. This at the low rate of ten cents gives a fairly good wage.

If the men do not fare well at Springhill if they are not justly dealt with, it is curious that almost to a man they would prefer to work in Springhill to any other place. On the announcement in the papers ten days ago that the strike had been settled there was a rush from all quarters back to Springhill. There was much disappointment when it was discovered that the strike was still on.

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1907

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The new slope at the Joggins is now down 440 feet, and everything in connection with the mine is going satisfactorily.

The Record has been asked on several occasions lately "Where has Milner gone." The probability is he is searching in some out of the way place for dollar coal.

It is said that a new scheme for hauling the coal on the surface at the Joggins new slope is under consideration. If on trial it is found up to expectations, particulars will be given in due course.

The new slope at the Joggins is in an excellent position, near the water and only a mile from the company's main line. A branch a mile long is now being built. Sufficient coal is being taken from the sinking to pay expenses.

The old slope at the Joggins will soon be all worked out. Mr. Quigley is rapidly drawing the slope pillars. The output is a little over 200 tons but that will not last long as in Bairds time, so they say, the pillars got a tremendous skinning.

The price of coal in Vancouver was advanced lately by a dollar a ton. If the Nova Scotia operators would increase the price by half the amount they would be denounced as monopolists etc., and there is more reason why coal should be advanced here than in Vancouver. There they say they have too much labor; here we have too little.

The Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co. are now in an excellent position to increase output if men could be secured. There are places for over thirty miners which means that the output could be increased by 150 tons daily if labor could be had. Some Springhill men came and looked in for a day but the place not being to their liking they left quickly.

Among the exhibits at the late Provincial Exhibition which attracted special attention was the fine display of mining tools, picks, boring machines, mauls, etc., etc. made by the now famous J. W. Cumming of New Glasgow. The public thought it a fine display, and so too must the Judges as they have awarded Mr. Cumming a gold medal. Mr. Cumming will soon have as many medals for his exhibits as some of our noted athletes for their displays of prowess.

Though the shipments of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. for the nine months show a falling off as compared with last year, the wonder is that the decrease has not been very much larger. Last year the collieries for the most of the time were double shifted. This year the collieries were on day shift only. If in, say, nine months the shipments with the collieries double shifted was only 14,000 tons in excess of the single shift it would appear to ordinary minds that the advantage rested most decidedly with the latter method of work. The shipments under single shift may be thirty thousand tons less while the profits and the saving will be sixty thousand dollars more.

The Eastern Coal Co., nothing discouraged by the heavy fault encountered in the sinking are still vigorously prosecuting work. The main slope for sinking purposes has been abandoned and the back slope is being utilized. This slope will be driven down and the main slope driven up. The fault is say 200 feet thick. It has now been pierced 70 ft. This in three weeks is rather good work. At first some said it might be a year from September before coal would be hoisted. Mr. Archibald now hopes to be hoisting about February if not sooner. Operations overground are being pushed along. The bank head and screens and trestle are all under way.

The power plant of the Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co'y. is in active operation. Power is now being transmitted to Amherst. The length of the line is eight miles though the distance by road from the colliery to the town is twelve. The plant is the most powerful in the lower provinces having an 11,000 H. P. or more capacity, or a capacity about five times greater than the Electric plant in Halifax. The company is not permitted to supply light to Amherst. This is unfair to both the citizens and the company. If the present company in Amherst are doing as well for their patrons as the colliery company could do, why then should it oppose the granting of lighting privileges to the latter. In electric lighting which is a public utility there should be no special privileges.

In last issue figures were given which showed that Nova Scotia was for the nine months of 1907, some 200,000 tons short in deliveries of coal as compared with the nine months of 1906. The St. Lawrence is not however the only market which has been short supplied this year. The export of Nova Scotia coal to the U. S. is less for the nine months of 1907 as compared with the same period in 1906, some 110,000 tons. Here is a shortage of over 300,000 tons. As the shipments from the collieries are not less on the whole, for nine months, than they were in 1906, the question naturally arises:—Where is the coal going to? The only answer must be that the home market is increasing rapidly. The I. C. R. and the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. must be, between them, absorbing the greater part of the quantity which Montreal and Boston are short.

That Canada is prospering is attested to by the largely increased importations of American coal. At least fifty per cent. more coal is imported from the U. S. than the total shipments from the Nova Scotia Mines. According to tables published in the Coal Trade Journal the importations into Canada of Anthracite, were 1,784,000, an increase of 339,000 tons over the corresponding period of 1906. The importations of Bituminous, for the same period, were 4,701,000, an increase of no less than 1,420,000 tons over the eight months 1906. The total importations for the eight months, Anthracite and Bituminous were, 1906, 4,725,000; and 1907, 6,485,000, an increase in 1907 of no less than 1,760,000 tons. One might think that with so large importations of bituminous the government at Ottawa would be drawing a handsome revenue from the coal duty. Somehow the amount collected never appears to bulk large. The Yankees are too cute for our customs officers.

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### LAND MONOPOLY IN SCOTLAND.

In the days gone by when Mr. Gladstone was working out his Irish schemes he was wont to speak of "the Three F's"—fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale. In the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill two of these "three F's" will be found, and judging from the reception accorded to the measure in Scotland—in Glasgow the Tory lairds hastily convened a meeting at which they spoke of wholesale robbery—we are inclined to think that the measure will go a great way to fulfil the desires of its promoters. It may not attract men back to the land, but there is a great probability that it will keep those already on the land from emigrating or crowding into the already congested cities. The present situation of Scotland, so far as the land question is concerned, is lamentable. According to reliable statistics one owner holds at the present time 1,326,000 acres. Twelve persons together hold 4,339,732 acres, or nearly one-quarter of Scotland. Seventy persons hold about 9,400,000 acres, or about half of Scotland; while nine-tenths of Scotland is held by fewer than 1700 persons. The authority for the above figures is Mr. Percy Molteno, M. P., and he says no other civilized country can show such an extraordinary state of things, not even Ireland or England, bad as they are in this respect. Yet we are being told by Tory lairds that the land is already well divided, and that if cut into smaller lots a bad harvest will mean ruin to the smaller farmers. We have heard all these arguments for years. They were trotted out when the Crofters Bill came into operation, and instead of the Crofters being ruined they have prospered under that measure. Too long have the people borne with this land monopoly. In the House of Commons the Lord

Advocate, in an impassioned speech, truly said that rural Scotland was becoming what Tennyson said of Pagan England.

How could it be otherwise? On the authority of Mr. Arthur Sherwell, Mr. Shaw said there were 8 per cent. of overcrowded persons in England and 46 per cent. in Scotland. Taking the whole of Scotland, 493,000 persons lived in one-roomed houses, and more than 2,000,000 lived at the rate of more than two persons in one room. Mr. Sherwell, the Lord Advocate continued, also pointed out that it was a startling comment on the development of Scottish national life that with enough land to provide 4-13 acres for every man, woman and child, half of the nation should be crowded together at the rate of more than two persons to a room. And yet the Opposition, led by Mr. Balfour, seem to think the bill of a revolutionary character. Does the Lord Advocate (Mr. Shaw) or Mr. Balfour know their Scotland best? We are inclined to trust the Lord Advocate. He has personal knowledge of the country and its needs; he has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to tackle and tackle fearlessly a problem which undoubtedly lies at the root of Scottish social progress. There is no doubt that the bill will affect landlords to certain extent. Progress would have been impossible otherwise. Their rights are restricted in some directions, for where a tenant has fixity of tenure a landlord cannot have unrestricted rights. But the bill provides safeguards. The financial position of the landlord and his property have not been lost sight of; and as the Lord Advocate himself said—"If a landlord has his rent made more secure, has it impartially fixed at a fair figure, and has every security against dilapidation of the holding, Liberalism wants to know what it is more than that which a landlord desires."

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The Commission appointed by the local government to enquire into the working of the Relief Societies, and into question of Old Age Pensions, met at Glace Bay the 25th. and 26th. and in Sydney Mines on the 27th. Sept. The secretaries or treasurers of nearly all the societies gave evidence as did also Grand Sec'y Moffatt and Gen'l Supt. T. J. Brown. Some of the societies are in excellent financial position, one or two are perilously near the point where an assessment may be necessary. The per centage of sickness in some localities is much greater than in others. Some pay \$50.00 death claims while others pay \$70 and \$100.00. One strange feature brought out in evidence is that some of the societies paying the largest benefits have the largest surpluses. Concensus of opinion so far is that,

1—There should be uniform by-laws for all the societies in the province, which of course carries with it uniform payments and uniform benefits.

2—That there shall be only one class of adult members.

3—That the surpluses of the various societies should not go into a common fund.

4—That an independent audit is advisable.

5—That all secretaries or treasurers should give a 'company' bond, and

6—That the indemnity to boys should not be as large as to men.

In a number of cases the dues paid by men and boys is the same 25cts., and the indemnity in each case \$3.50 per week. This is a large indemnity for so small a payment, and gives many of the boys within 10c. per week of the amount they would earn if at work. In no case should the benefits paid be so large as to leave a member to be careless whether he works or not. The Commission will meet in Springhill on the 15th. inst. and at the other collieries in Cumberland on 17th. and 18th. On the way back a meeting will be held in Stellarton. One important point on which the Commission failed to get decisive evidence is:—Do the members of the Relief Societies, in other words the P. W. A., wish to have the Pension scheme an extension of the Relief Society. The Commission, in the Old Age Annuity part of their enquiry, are confronted with no trifling difficulty.

### Priestleys

### Mohairs

— and —

### Lustres

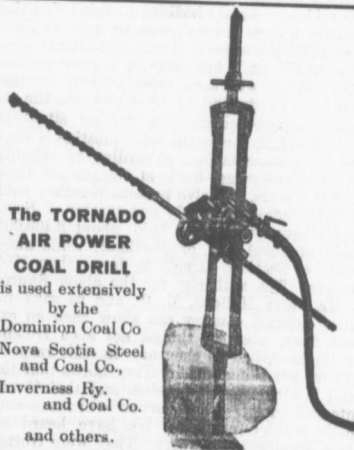
Have Excellent  
Wearing Qualities,

WILL NOT COOGL  
:: WITH RAIN ::

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SPRING AND SUMMER  
SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

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Greenshields Limited, Sole Agents.  
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**COAL DRILL**

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Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite,  
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**PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.**

For use in Gaseous mines. Suitable for all kinds of Work.

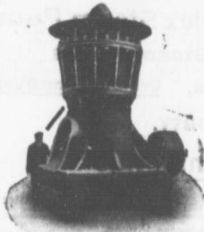
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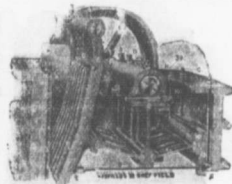
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STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL  
BRONZE BUSHED.  
SELF OILING

**WHEELS & AXLES**

WE MANUFACTURE  
CRUSHING ROLLS,  
ELEVATORS,  
and Gold Mining Requisite



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**JAW CRUSHER**

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The Parts that are subject to Excessive Wear are made of  
**Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel and other Patented STEELS.**

Sole Representatives of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited, Sheffield, for Canada

**PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.**

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(All Sizes in Stock.)

## "EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for **HIGH CLASS QUALITY** and **WORKMANSHIP**  
They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

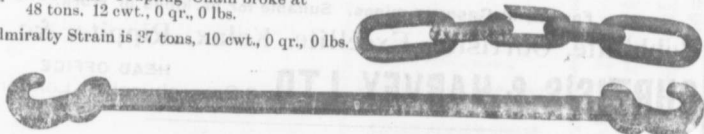
**Makers of every Description of Chains**  
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**For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.**

This 1½" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at  
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The Admiralty Strain is 27 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

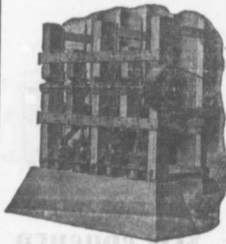


Draw Bar for Coal Car.

**Edge & Sons, Limited,**  
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**Fairbanks-Morse Duplex Steam Pumps**

**Gas, Gasoline or Steam Hoists**

**Gasoline Air Compressors, Ore Cars and Buckets**

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Better Savings and Fewer Slimes

.Half the Power

Greater Capacity per Horse Power.

**Emerson Pulsometer-Type Steam Pumps for Mine Sinking**

Will work under 150 feet head.

Will work on air in the suction.

Will prime itself.

Will pump dirty, gritty water. No adjustments; extremely simple

**The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.**  
**Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.**



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 2 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(3) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(4) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for Patent.

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

**COAL.** Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

**QUARTZ.** A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an ind. luvial, and from \$20 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1000 x 1500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$200 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2-1-2 per cent on the sales. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2-1-2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

**WANTED 75 MEN.**  
for underground and Surface work.  
Best Wages Going.

Apply in person to Mines Office.

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**Miners Wanted**  
To Chew  
**BULL DOG TOBACCO,**

Because it is the only Tobacco which does not excite **Thirst** for Water after using

**TRY IT!**

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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**Brick! Brick!**

The Westellar Terra Cotta Company

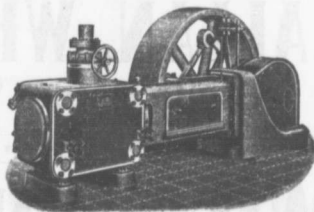
having taken over the business of the Stellarton Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO PRICE AND QUALITY.

Works—SYLVESTER

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**ROBB POWER PLANTS.**



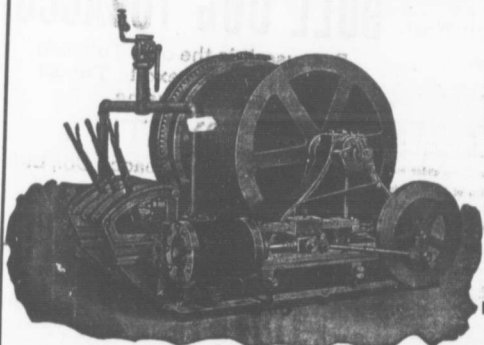
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HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENGINES.  
MEDIUM SPEED HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

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WATER TUBE BOILERS.

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## "Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.



This is a view of our combined friction driven and brake and reversible link motion hoisting engine. The most economical for mining purposes ever built.

We are the exclusive builders in Canada of the "Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines, the standard of the world for mining and general contracting.

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Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

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# Wire Ropes

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Winding & Haulage  
in  
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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
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The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—



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NEW CAMPBELTON CAPE BRETON N. S.

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SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING PORT

The Nearest Coal Port to Newfoundland ————— Just Inside Entrance Great Bras d'Or.

Vessels from P. E. I. and Western Ports, via St. Peter's Canal, will save time by loading at New Campbellton. Smooth Inland Navigation. Quick Despatch.

- - J. T. Burchell Manager.

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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.  
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INNERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.

— First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes. —

**BUNKER COAL** Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hasting, C. B.

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Time Table No. 22, Taking effect at 1 a.m. June 17th, 1907.

EASTBOUND			STATIONS.		WESTBOUND		
Head Down					Head Up		
No. 54	No. 54				No. 51	No. 51	
a.m.	p.m.				a.m.	p.m.	
L 11 25	L 4 00		P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 15	A 8 25		
S 11 31	S 4 05		PORT HAWKESBURY	S 11 20	S 8 30		
A 11 36	A 4 10			L 10 25	L 8 35		
	L 4 25		PORT HASTINGS	A 10 28			
	P 4 35		TRIOY	P 10 42			
	S 4 45		CREGINSH	S 10 30			
	P 4 55		JUDIQUE	P 10 15			
	S 5 10		CRAIGNOBE	S 9 57			
	P 5 25		CATHERINE'S POND	P 9 44			
	S 5 43			L 9 31			
	L 5 45		PORT HOOD	A 9 25			
	S 6 05		GLENCOE	S 9 20			
	P 6 25		MABOU	S 8 50			
	S 6 35		GLENDYRE	S 8 30			
	P 6 55		BLACK RIVER	P 8 15			
	S 7 15		STRATHLOANE	S 8 02			
	A 7 25		INVERNESS	L 7 45			
	P. M.			A. M.			

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Burns and Works like Bituminous;

Looks and Lasts Like Anthracite;

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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and General Offices

MABOU. CAPE BRETON.

# North Atlantic Collieries,

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Mines and Loading Piers, Port Morien, C. B.

Miners and Shippers of **Cow Bay Basin Coals.**

EXCELLENT FUEL FOR

**Domestic, Steamship**  
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Recent analysis of the coals in several of the seams in this Basin—which will be persistently developed—show them to be remarkably low in ash and sulphur.

All modern appliances for Screening and picking, so that this coal can be shipped more than "reasonably free from stone and shale."

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Mines Office, Port Morien, C. B.

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IF YOU WANT TO SAVE FUEL, Use

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**Patent Steam Superheaters,**  
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Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Electric Cranes.

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*Best all round flour on the market.  
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Costs less for Maintenance,  
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 May we tell you why?

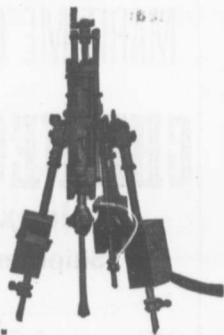
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**RUBBER HOSE** for Air Drills Pneumatic  
 Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

**"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,**

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.  
 The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market.

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**Coal and Gold Mining Machinery a specialty**

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**Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.**

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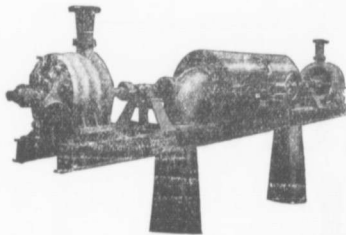
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**BOILERS:** All Sizes and all Pressures.



Two Worthington 3 stage Turbines and McCormick Water Wheels, built for Port Arthur, Ontario, Water Works. Combined capacity 1440 gall per minute against 350 head.

**PUMPS**

Worthington Pumps for  
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Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

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Bituminous Coals, the celebrated "Reserve" coal for household use, "International" Gas coal, and the best Steam coal from its collieries on the Phalen seam.

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

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—NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.—

	STEAM COAL.	GAS COAL
CARBON.....	80 18 per. cent.	77 51 per. cent.
HYDROGEN.....	5 11 " "	5 22 " "
OXYGEN.....	7 34 " "	6 72 " "
NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR.....	0 56 " "	3 07 " "
ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
WATER.....	3 35 " "	2 11 " "
	100 00	100 00

Calorific Power of Steam Coal :—Pounds of Water evaporated from 212 per cent Fah, by one pound of the coal as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter,—14.8 lbs.

Shipping facilities at Sydney, and Louisburg, G. B., of most modern type. Steamers carrying  
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Special attention given to quick loading of sailing vessels. Small vessels loaded with  
✎ quickest despatch. ✎

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*By Improved screening appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied of superior quality.*

Prices, Terms, etc. may be obtained at the Offices or the Company.

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OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter 18.94%	27.93%	28.41%	
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	58%	.79%

BEST COAL FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

**The year Round**

BEST COAL FOR  
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

**BEST GAS COAL**

Mined in the Province.

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